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### REMARKS

Applicant requests reconsideration of the present application in view of the discussion that follows. The status of the claims is as follows. Claims 1-70 were originally filed. Claims 1-25 and Claims 71-97 are currently pending. Claims 26-70 were withdrawn from consideration and these claims were canceled previously without prejudice to Applicant's filing of divisional applications to what has been determined in a previous Office Action to be the separately patentable subject matter thereof. Claims 1, 20, 71, 90 and 91 have been amended herein.

#### The Amendment

Claim 1 was amended to incorporate the elements of Claim 20.

Claim 20 was amended to recite that the plurality of biopolymers are in the form of an array. Support therefor is in the Specification, for example, page 18, lines 8-12.

Claim 71 was amended to recite that a surface of the support comprises an array of biopolymers. Support therefor is in the Specification, for example, page 18, lines 8-12.

Claim 90 was amended to recite that the biopolymers are polynucleotides. Support therefor is in the Specification, for example, page 18, lines 8-12.

Claim 91 was amended to recite that the polynucleotides are DNA. Support therefor is in the Specification, for example, page 18, lines 8-12.

#### Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103

Claims 1-25 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Earley, *et al.* (WO 94/08759 A1) (Earley).

Earley does not disclose or suggest at least one wall, in addition to the walls of the well of the present devices, extending from an area adjacent a top edge of the well to the top of the housing wherein the at least one wall is at least partially sloped in an area thereof adjacent the well or wherein a ledge extends from the edge to the at least one wall. As indicated on page 7, lines 10-11, and Figs. 7-8, Earley's disclosure relates only to standard ninety six well microtiter plates having a capacity of about 300 microliters. As can be seen from Fig. 8, the wells of Earley's microtiter plate do not have, nor is there any suggestion of, at least one wall extending from an area adjacent a top edge of the well to the top of the housing wherein the at least

one wall is at least partially sloped in an area thereof adjacent the well or wherein a ledge extends from the edge to the at least one wall. As a matter of fact, Earley's teaching is completely devoid of any disclosure of additional walls leading from his well.

The Office Action responds to Applicant's argument with the new contention that Earley teaches a microtiter plate with a lid or cover. When a standard microtiter plate cover is placed on the plate, continues the Office Action, it fits snugly over the plate such that the area adjacent a top edge of the wells on the periphery of the microtiter plate meets/contacts the microtiter plate cover (top portion of the housing). Therefore, concludes the Office Action, the area adjacent the top edge of the wells on the periphery of the microtiter plate contacts the microtiter plate cover or the top of the housing, and the wall is at least partially sloped in that it is vertical in contacting the cover.

Applicant respectfully disagrees with the above comments in the Office Action with regard to the present claims. As discussed in the Interview, Claims 1 and 71 recite that the at least one wall, which is in addition to the walls of the well, extends from an area adjacent a top edge of the well to a top portion of the housing. Clearly, adjacent wells of the microtiter plate do not satisfy this limitation. Earley does not disclose or suggest at least one wall extending from an area adjacent a top edge of the well to the top of the housing wherein the at least one wall is at least partially sloped in an area thereof adjacent the well or wherein a ledge extends from the edge to the at least one wall. The contention in the Office Action is that, when a cover is placed on the top of the microtiter plate, the area adjacent the top edge of the wells on the periphery of the microtiter plate contacts the microtiter plate cover or the top of the housing, and the wall is at least partially sloped in that it is vertical in contacting the cover.

The Office Action appears to be asserting that the microtiter plate cover is the top of the housing. The claims, however, recite that the well has walls and the housing comprises at least one wall extending from an area adjacent a top edge of the well to a top portion of the housing. In the argument in the Office Action, the wall that is identified to be vertical in contacting the cover appears to be the wall of the well. As such, there is no "at least one wall extending from an area adjacent a top edge of the well (which itself has walls as recited in the claims) to a top portion of the housing." Furthermore, when a lid is placed over the known microtiter plate, one

merely has a lid on top of the housing of the microtiter plate. The lid does not become part of the microtiter plate housing.

In addition, vertical orientation (and horizontal orientation) is excluded from the ordinary meaning of the word "sloped," which (according to Webster's Dictionary, *infra*) means upward or downward slant or inclination or degree of slant. Inclination means a deviation from the true vertical or horizontal, a slant or slope. See, for example, Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary, 1983, Merriam-Webster Inc., Springfield, Massachusetts (Webster's Dictionary), pages 1110 and 609 (copies of which are enclosed for the convenience of the Examiner).

If, as asserted in the Interview, additional features of the cover extend into the well when a cover is placed over the microtiter plate, Applicant submits that such additional features do not satisfy the claim limitation of a wall(s), in addition to the walls of the wells, where the wall is at least partially sloped in an area thereof adjacent the well. As indicated above, the word "sloped" excludes vertical or horizontal orientation. In any event, the point is moot since the reference does not disclose or suggest any additional features on the cover that extend into the wells.

Furthermore, a cover on the top of a microtiter plate housing does not satisfy the claim limitation that the device has at least one wall extending from an area adjacent a top edge of the well to the top of the housing wherein a ledge extends from the edge to the at least one wall. The microtiter plate housing of Earley does not have a wall in addition to the walls of the well of a housing where the wall extends from an area adjacent a top edge of the well to the top of the housing. If, as asserted in the Interview, additional features of the cover extend into the well when a cover is placed over the microtiter plate, Applicant submits that such additional features do not satisfy the claim limitation of a wall(s), distinct from the walls of the well, wherein a ledge extends from the edge of the well to the wall(s). In any event, as mentioned above, the point is moot since the reference does not disclose or suggest any additional features on the cover that extend into the wells.

The Office Action further contends that it would have been obvious to use a rectangular ledge for the plate as opposed to a circular one as such a modification is a simple optimization of the assay device and is not thought to change the device in any substantial manner. However, as can be seen from Fig. 8, the wells of Earley's microtiter plate do not have, nor is there any suggestion of, at least one wall extending from an area adjacent a top edge of the well to the top of the housing

wherein a ledge extends from the edge of the well to the at least one wall. As a matter of fact, Earley's teaching is completely devoid of any disclosure of additional walls leading from his well.

It has long been held that discovery of a problem is one consideration in determining the patentability of a claimed invention. *In re Atkinson*, 102 F.2d 882, 41 USPQ 308 (C.C.P.A. 1939); *In re Nomiya*, 509 F.2d 566, 184 USPQ 607 (C.C.P.A. 1969) As Applicant indicated in the Specification (page 26, lines 19-25, and paragraph bridging pages 23 and 24), for reactions involving biopolymers particularly in the form of an array of biopolymers, a small quantity of sample is distributed over the surface of the support to which the biopolymers are attached. Also, during reactions involving biopolymers on a support surface, it is often desired to heat the materials in contact with the surface of a support in a well. The heating of the support should be carried out in a manner that minimizes or avoids loss of liquid in the well of the device. This is particularly true where the liquid is sample, which is present in a relatively small quantity. Loss of liquid may occur by evaporation out of the device, or evaporation and condensation on the surface of the device, by wicking out of the well of the device and so forth. As one might appreciate, loss of even small quantities of the sample can be detrimental to the accuracy of an assay and can also result in waste of sample, which is already in limited quantity.

As the Office Action appreciates, the wicking problem recognized by Applicant is contrary to the expectations of one skilled in the art. The Office Action indicates that one does not put liquid in wells of a microtiter plate with the expectation that the liquid will not remain in there. Rather, continues the Office Action, one expects that liquid disposed in the well will stay there. On the contrary, Applicant has discovered that, in situations where a small volume of liquid forms a thin layer above the surface of a substrate or support, which comprises a plurality or an array of biopolymers, wicking of liquid from the well may occur. The structural features of the devices of the present invention avoid such wicking.

It is Applicant's teaching and invention to avoid wicking by various structural features of the claimed devices. Accordingly, the holding in *In re Rose* is not applicable since the present invention goes far beyond mere differences in size of an article of manufacture. The references do not teach or suggest the structural features set forth in the claims. Nor do the references teach the problem solved by the present invention.

Earley does not disclose or suggest a device as claimed in Claims 71 and 90-92 wherein a surface of the support further comprises an array of biopolymers, which are polynucleotides, DNA, proteins or peptides. The Office Action contends that, when sample with DNA is loaded into the wells of the plate, the bottom surface of the well (support) will comprise or contact DNA molecules. However, the claim language recites that the support further comprises an array of biopolymers. There is no array on the bottom surface of the well in Earley.

Earley does not disclose or suggest the device of Claim 2 or Claim 72 wherein the at least one wall is designed such that the corners thereof are radiused. There is no disclosure in Earley regarding such a device.

For the reasons set forth above, Earley does not disclose or suggest the device of Claim 3 or Claim 73 wherein the at least one wall is at least partially sloped in an area thereof adjacent the well.

For the reasons set forth above, Earley does not disclose or suggest the device of Claim 5 or Claim 75 wherein the at least one wall is sloped from the edge of the well to a top portion of the housing.

Earley does not disclose or suggest the device of Claim 6 or Claim 76 wherein a ledge extends from an edge of the well to the sloping portion of the the at least one wall.

Earley does not disclose or suggest the device of Claim 8 or Claim 78 wherein the at least one wall comprises a partially sloped portion in an area adjacent the ledge and a vertical portion extending from the partially sloped portion to a top portion of the device.

Earley does not disclose or suggest the device of Claim 9 or Claim 79 wherein the at least one wall is fully sloped from the ledge to a top portion of the housing.

Earley does not disclose or suggest the device of Claim 10 or Claim 80 wherein the ledge is rectangular in shape about the well.

Earley does not disclose or suggest the device of Claim 11 or Claim 81 wherein the ledge is circular in shape about the well.

Earley does not disclose or suggest the device of Claim 12 or Claim 82 wherein the at least one wall is a circular wall extending from the edge of the well to a top portion of the device.

Earley does not disclose or suggest the device of Claim 13 or Claim 83 wherein the at least one wall is a circular wall extending from a ledge adjacent the edge of the well to a top portion of the device.

Earley does not disclose or suggest the device of Claim 14 or Claim 84 wherein the device comprises at least two walls that are fully sloped from a ledge adjacent the edge of the well to a top portion of the device.

Earley does not disclose or suggest the device of Claim 15 or Claim 85 wherein the device comprises two opposing walls that are fully sloped from a ledge adjacent the edge of the well to the top portion of the device and two opposing walls extending vertically from the ledge to the top portion.

Earley does not disclose or suggest the device of Claim 16 or Claim 86 wherein the device comprises four walls that are fully sloped from a ledge adjacent the edge of the well to the top portion of the device.

Earley does not disclose or suggest the device of Claim 17 or Claim 87 wherein the partially sloped wall is sloped at least about 35 degrees.

Earley does not disclose or suggest the device of Claim 18 or Claim 88 wherein the at least partially sloped wall is sloped at about 30 to about 55 degrees.

Earley does not disclose or suggest the device of Claim 19 or Claim 89 wherein the ledge comprises a polished surface that prevents wicking of a liquid along the ledge.

As mentioned above, Earley does not disclose or suggest the device of Claim 20 or Claim 90 wherein a surface of the support comprises an array of biopolymers or wherein the biopolymers are polynucleotides (Claim 21 or Claim 91) or wherein the biopolymers are proteins or peptides (Claim 92).

Earley does not disclose or suggest the device of Claim 22 or Claim 93 wherein the slope of the partially sloped wall is constant.

Earley does not disclose or suggest the device of Claim 23 or Claim 94 wherein the slope of the partially sloped wall is not constant.

Earley does not disclose or suggest the device of Claim 24 or Claim 95 wherein the device comprises a single well and a cover. If, as asserted in the Office Action, the cover on the microtiter plate of Earley is the top of the housing, then the device of Earley would not further comprise a cover and, in particular, a cover on a single well.

Earley does not disclose or suggest the device of Claim 25 or Claim 96 wherein the at least one wall is designed such that any corners thereof are distant from the edge of the well by about 0.1 inch to about 1 inch.

Claims 1-25, 71-91 and 93-97 were newly rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pedley (GB 2 197 720 A) in view of Kwasnoski, *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,423,948 B!) (Kwasnoski). The disclosure of Pedley is discussed in a previous response. Kwasnoski discloses a microtiter plate system that in some embodiments includes a lid with an integral heater.

Pedley does not disclose or suggest at least one wall in addition to the wall(s) of the well, extending from an area adjacent a top edge of the well to the top of the housing wherein the at least one wall is at least partially sloped in an area thereof adjacent the well or wherein a ledge extends from the edge to the at least one wall. Pedley's teaching is completely devoid of any disclosure of additional walls leading from his well to the top of his housing.

The Office Action asserts, however, that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the cover of Kwasnoski with the microtiter plate of Pedley because covers are routinely used in the art on microtiter plates to prevent loss of sample or contamination. Even if for the sake of argument one skilled in the art were motivated to make the combination of reference teachings as imagined in the Office Action, the skilled artisan would still not be in possession of the presently claimed inventions. As demonstrated above, Claims 1 and 71 recite that the well has walls and furthermore the housing has at least one wall that extends from an area adjacent a top edge of the well to the top of the housing wherein the at least one wall is at least partially sloped in an area thereof adjacent the well or wherein a ledge extends from the edge to the at least one wall. The contention in the Office Action is that, when a cover is placed on the top of the microtiter plate, the area adjacent the top edge of the wells on the periphery of the microtiter plate contacts the microtiter plate cover or the top of the housing, and the wall is at least partially sloped in that it is vertical in contacting the cover.

The Office Action is asserting that the microtiter plate cover is the top of the housing. The claims, however, recite that the well has walls and the housing comprises at least one wall extending from an area adjacent a top edge of the well to a top portion of the housing. In the argument in the Office Action, the wall that is identified to be vertical in contacting the cover appears to be the wall of the well. As



such, there is no “at least one wall extending from an area adjacent a top edge of the well (which itself has walls as recited in the claims) to a top portion of the housing.” Furthermore, when a lid is placed over the known microtiter plate, one merely has a lid on top of the housing of the microtiter plate. The lid does not become part of the microtiter plate housing. In addition, as explained above, vertical orientation is specifically excluded from the ordinary meaning of the word “sloped.”

If, as asserted in the Interview, additional features of the cover extend into the well when a cover is placed over the microtiter plate, Applicant submits, as discussed above, that such additional features do not satisfy the claim limitation of a wall(s), in addition to the walls of the wells, where the wall is at least partially sloped in an area thereof adjacent the well. As indicated above, the word “sloped” excludes vertical or horizontal orientation. In any event, the point is moot since the Kwasnoski reference does not disclose or suggest any additional features on the cover that extend into the wells.

For the reasons set forth above with regard to the rejection over Earley, each of the dependent claims as identified above is separately patentable over the combination of Pedley and Kwasnoski.

Claims 1-25, 71-91 and 93-97 were newly rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Balch (U.S. Patent No. 6,083,763) in view of Kwasnoski. The reasoning behind the rejection in the Office Action is essentially as discussed above for the rejection under Earley and under Pedley in view of Kwasnoski. For the reasons set forth above, Claims 1 and 71 and each of the dependent claims as identified above are separately patentable over the combination of Balch and Kwasnoski.

Claims 1-19, 22-25, 71-89 and 93-97 were newly rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Daniel (U.S. Patent No. 4,919,894). The reasoning behind the rejection in the Office Action is essentially as discussed above for the rejection under Earley. For the reasons set forth above with respect to the rejection over Earley, Claims 1 and 71 and each of the dependent claims as identified above are separately patentable over Daniel.

Claims 1-19, 22-25, 71-89 and 93-97 were newly rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Matkovich, *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 4,828,386) (Matkovich) in view of Kwasnoski. The reasoning behind the rejection in the Office Action is essentially as discussed above for the rejection under Earley and under

Pedley in view of Kwasnoski. For the reasons set forth above in response to such rejection, Claims 1 and 71 and each of the dependent claims as identified above are separately patentable over the combination of Matkovich and Kwasnoski.

Claims 1-19, 22-25, 71-89 and 93-97 were newly rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Calenoff, *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 4,844,966) in view of Kwasnoski. The reasoning behind the rejection in the Office Action is essentially as discussed above for the rejection under Earley and under Pedley in view of Kwasnoski. For the reasons set forth above in response to such rejections, Claims 1 and 71 and each of the dependent claims as identified above are separately patentable over the combination of Calenoff and Kwasnoski.

Claims 1-19, 22-25, 71-89 and 93-97 were newly rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Provonchee (U.S. Patent No. 4,701,754) in view of Kwasnoski. The reasoning behind the rejection in the Office Action is essentially as discussed above for the rejection under Earley and under Pedley in view of Kwasnoski. For the reasons set forth above in response to such rejections, Claims 1 and 71 and each of the dependent claims as identified above are separately patentable over the combination of Provonchee and Kwasnoski.

Claims 1-19, 22-25, 71-89 and 93-97 were newly rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cassin, *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 5,910,287)(Cassin). Cassin does not disclose or suggest a device having well(s) with wall(s) and a housing with at least one wall extending from an area adjacent a top edge of the well to the top of a housing wherein the at least one wall is at least partially sloped in an area thereof adjacent the well or wherein a ledge extends from the edge to the at least one wall. Cassin's teaching is completely devoid of any disclosure of additional walls leading from his well.

The Office Action contends that the walls of the wells of Cassin's microtiter plate may be completely vertical or may be conical. Even if for the sake of argument such a teaching were found in Cassin, one skilled in the art would still not be in possession of the presently claimed inventions. In Claims 1 and 71, the devices comprise a well having walls and a housing comprising at least one wall extending from an area adjacent a top edge of the well to a top portion of the housing, wherein the at least one wall is at least partially sloped in an area thereof adjacent the well or a ledge extends from the edge to the at least one wall. The cross-sectional shape of Cassin's wells or the alleged fact that the walls of Cassin's wells may be completely

vertical or may be conical has no informative value to the “at least one wall” of the claim language because the “at least one wall” is in addition to the walls of the wells. It is this “at least one wall” that is at least partially sloped in an area thereof adjacent the well or there is a ledge that extends from the top edge of the well to the at least one wall. Furthermore, for the reasons set forth above in response to the rejection over Earley, Claims 1 and 71 and each of the dependent claims as identified above are separately patentable over the teaching of Cassin.

Claims 1-20, 22-25, 71-90 and 92-97 were newly rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kaufman, *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 4,596,723) (Kaufman) in view of Kwasnoski. The Office Action contends that Kaufman discloses an immunoassay wherein antigen solutions are allowed to stand overnight in wells of polystyrene or polypropylene microtiter plates permitting adsorption of protein to the well bottom and walls. The Office Action further contends that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the cover of Kwasnoski with the microtiter plate of Kaufman because covers are routinely used in the art on microtiter plates to prevent loss of sample or contamination.

The reasoning behind the above rejection in the Office Action is essentially as discussed above for the rejection under Earley and under Pedley in view of Kwasnoski. For the reasons set forth above in response to such rejections, Claims 1 and 71 and each of the dependent claims as identified above are separately patentable over the combination of Kaufman and Kwasnoski.

### Summary

Most of the above references disclose or suggest nothing more than conventional multi-well microtiter plates. Some references disclose various nuances of the conventional microtiter plates but do not disclose or suggest the structural features of the devices of the present invention as discussed above with regard to each reference. None of the references discloses or suggests the problem solved by the present invention. Applicant submits that, in order for one to modify the deficient teachings of the reference to achieve the devices of the present invention, one would have to use Applicant's disclosure because the references do not teach anything relevant to the wicking problem addressed by Applicant and the structural features that avoid this problem particularly as they relate to supports comprising a plurality or an array of biopolymers.

The fact that a cover might be used with a microtiter plate does not disclose or suggest the inventions of the present claims as explained above. Claims 1 and 71 recite that the device comprises a housing and a support in a well of the housing where the support comprises a plurality or an array of biopolymers. The well has walls and the housing comprises at least one wall that extends from an area adjacent a top edge of the well to the top of the housing wherein the at least one wall is at least partially sloped in an area thereof adjacent the well or wherein a ledge extends from the edge to the at least one wall. The contention in the Office Action is that, when a cover is placed on the top of the microtiter plate, the area adjacent the top edge of the wells on the periphery of the microtiter plate contacts the microtiter plate cover or, as asserted in the Office Action, the top of the housing, and the wall is at least partially sloped in that it is vertical in contacting the cover.

The Office Action appears to be contending that the microtiter plate cover is the top of the housing. The claims, however, recite that the well has walls and the housing comprises at least one wall extending from an area adjacent a top edge of the well to a top portion of the housing. In the argument in the Office Action, the wall that is identified to be vertical in contacting the cover appears to be a wall of the well, not an additional wall as required in the claims. Furthermore, as explained above, vertical or horizontal orientation is specifically excluded from the ordinary meaning of the word "sloped." Finally, features of the cover that might fit into the wells (as suggested in the Interview) are not disclosed or suggested by the references and, more importantly, would not satisfy the claim limitations of either a sloped wall or a ledge extending from the well to the wall as discussed above.

The issue of a declaration by Applicant was raised in previous Office Actions and in the Interview. Applicant submits that the independent and dependent claims comprise structural features that are not disclosed or suggested by the references. Accordingly, Applicant believes that such a declaration is not warranted because the Office Action has not met its burden of proof that the inventions as claimed in the independent and dependent claims are rendered obvious by the disclosures of the references.

### Conclusion

Claims 1-25 and 71-97 satisfy the requirements of 35 U.S.C. §103. Allowance of the above-identified patent application, if it is submitted, is in order.

In any event, Applicant respectfully requests entry of the above amendments since they narrow the number of issues and place the claims in better form for consideration on appeal.

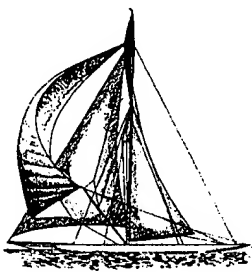
Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Theodore J. Leitereg". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Theodore" and last name "Leitereg" clearly distinguishable.

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- saliver** \ˈsliv-ər\ vb **salivered**; **saliv-er-ing** (\-ə-)rɪŋ\ v (1605) : to cut into salivators : **SPLINTER** ~ vi; to become split into salivers
- sliv-o-vits** \ˈsliv-ə-,vits/, **slěv-**, -vits\ n [Serbo-Croatian *šljivovica*, fr. *šljiva*, *sliva* plum; akin to Russ *sliva* plum — more at **LIVID**] (1899) : a dry usu. colorless plum brandy made esp. in the Balkan countries
- slob** \ˈsläb\ n [*IrGael slab* mud] (1861) 1: a slovenly or boorish person 2: a heavy sludge of sea ice — **slob-blash** \ˈsläb-lish\ adj
- ˈslob-ber** \ˈsläb-ər\ vb **slob-bered**; **slob-ber-ing** (\-ə-)rɪŋ\ [ME *slaberen*: akin to LG *slabberen* to sip, Lith *lāpa lipi*] v (1733) 1: to let saliva dribble from the mouth : **DROOL** 2: to indulge the feelings effusively and without restraint ~ vt : to smear with or as if with dribbling saliva or food — **slob-ber-er** \-ər-ər\ n
- ˈslobber** n (ca. 1755) 1: saliva drooled from the mouth 2: drizzling, sloppy, or incoherent utterance — **slob-bery** \ˈsläb-(ə-)rē\ adj
- sloe** \ˈslō\ n [ME *slo*, fr. OE *slān* — more at **LIVID**] (bef. 12c) : the small dark globose astringent fruit of the blackthorn; also : BLACKTHORN 1
- sloe-eyed** \ˈslō-ɪd\ adj (1867) 1: having soft dark bluish or purplish black eyes 2: having slanted eyes
- sloe gin** n (1895) : a sweet reddish liqueur consisting of grain spirit flavored chiefly with sloe
- slog** \ˈsläg\ vb **slogged**; **slog-ging** [origin unknown] v (1853) 1: to hit hard : **BEAT** 2: to plod (one way) perseveringly esp. against difficulty ~ vi 1: to plod heavily : **TRAMP** (*slogged through the snow*). 2: to work hard and steadily : **PLUG** — **slogger** n
- ˈslog n** (1888) 1: hard persistent work 2: a hard dogged march or tramp
- slogan** \ˈslō-gən\ n [alter. of earlier *slogorn*, fr. ScGael *slaugh-ghairm* army cry] (1513) 1: a war cry or rallying cry esp. of a Scottish clan 2: a word or phrase used to express a characteristic position or stand or a goal to be achieved 3: a brief attention-getting phrase used in advertising or promotion
- ˈsloganeer** \slō-gə-nīz(ə)r\ n (1923) : a maker or user of slogans — **sloganeer** n
- slogan-ize** \ˈslō-gə-nīz\ v -ized-, -iz-ing (1926) : to express as a slogan
- sloop** \ˈslūp\ n [*D sloop*] (1629) : a fore-and-aft rigged boat with one mast and a single headsail jib
- sloop of war** (1704) 1: a warship rigged as a ship, brig, or schooner mounting from 10 to 32 guns 2: a warship larger than a gunboat with guns on one deck only
- ˈslop** \ˈsläp\ n [ME *slope*, prob. fr. MD *slop*: akin to OE *oferslop* *slop*] (14c) 1: a loose smock or overall 2 pl: short full breeches worn by men in the 16th century 3 pl: articles (as clothing) sold to sailors
- ˈslop n** [ME *sloppel*] (15c) 1: soft mud : **SUSH** 2: thin tasteless drink or liquid food — usu. used in pl. 3: liquid spilled or splashed 4: a food waste (as garbage) or a thin gruel fed to animals 5: excreted body waste — usu. used in pl. 5: sentimental effusiveness in speech or writing : **GUSH**
- ˈslop vb slogged**; **slop-ping** v (1557) 1: a: to spill from a container b: to splash or spill liquid on c: to cause (a liquid) to splash 2: to dish out messily 3: to eat or drink greedily or noisily 4: to feed slop to (~ the hogs) ~ vi 1: to tramp in mud or slush 2: to become spilled or splashed 3: to be effusive : **GUSH** 4: to pass beyond or exceed a boundary or limit
- slop basin** n, *Brit* (1731) : **SLOP BOWL**
- slop bowl** n (1810) : a bowl for receiving the leavings of tea or coffee cups at table
- slop chest** n [\ˈslop] (1840) : a store of clothing and personal requisites (as tobacco) carried on merchant ships for issue to the crew usu. as a charge against their wages
- ˈslope** \ˈslöp\ adj [ME *slope*, adv., obliquely] (1502) : that slants : **SLOPING** — often used in combination (*slope-sided*)
- ˈslope vb slosed**; **slope-ing** v (1591) 1: to take an oblique course 2: to lie or fall in a slant : **INCLINE** 3: GO, TRAVEL (~s off into the night — Wolcott Gibbs) ~ vt : to cause to incline or slant — **sloper** n
- ˈslope n** (ca. 1611) 1: upward or downward slant or inclination or degree of slant 2: ground that forms a natural or artificial incline 3: the part of a continent draining to a particular ocean 4: the tangent of the angle made by a straight line with the x-axis b: the slope of the line tangent to a plane curve at a point
- slope-intercept form** n (ca. 1942) : the equation of a straight line in the form  $y = mx + b$  where  $m$  is the slope of the line and  $b$  is the point on the y-axis through which the line passes
- slope-pitch** \ˈslöp-ˈpitch/, -ˈpich\ n [alter. of *slow pitch*] (1967) : **SLOW-PITCH SLOP JAR** n (1855) : a large pail used as a chamber pot or to receive waste water from a washbowl or the contents of chamber pots
- slop pail** n (1864) : a pail for toilet or household slops
- slop-py** \ˈsläp-ē\ adj **slop-pier**; **-est** (1707) 1: wet so as to spatter easily : **SUSHY** (a ~ racetrack) 2: wet or smeared with or as if with something slopped over 3: **SLOVENLY**. CARELESS (she's ~ dresser; did ~ work) 3: disagreeably effusive (~ sentimentalism) — **slop-pily** \ˈsläp-ē-lē\ adv. **slop-piness** n
- sloppy joe** \ˈjō\ n [prob. fr. the name Joe, nickname for Joseph] (1968) : ground beef cooked in a seasoned sauce (as chili) and usu. served on a bun
- slop-work** \ˈsläp-wörk\ n (1849) 1: the manufacture of cheap ready-made clothing 2: hasty slovenly work
- ˈslosh** \ˈsläsh, -slösh\ n [prob. blend of *slop* and *slush*] (1814) 1: **SLOSH** 2: the slap or splash of liquid
- ˈslosh v** (1844) 1: to founder or splash through water, mud, or slush 2: to move with a splashing motion (the water ~ed around him — Bill Alcine) ~ vt 1: to splash about in liquid 2: to splash (a liquid) about or on something 3: to splash with liquid
- ˈsloshed** \ˈsläshit, -shlöshit\ adj, slang (ca. 1946) : DRUNK, INTOXICATED



**sloop**

1 slot 'slɔt\ n [ME, the hollow running down the middle of a fr. *MF esclor*] (1523) 1 a: a narrow opening or groove: *sl* (a mail ~ in a door) b: a narrow passage or enclosure c: through the wing of an airplane or of a missile that is located the leading edge and formed between the main and an auxiliary improving flow conditions over the wing so as to increase lift stalling of the wing 2: a place or position in an organization: *NICHE* 3: *SLOT MACHINE* 4: a gap between an tackle in an offensive football line  
 2 slot *vi* *slɔt*; *slot*-ting (1747) 1: to cut a slot in 2: to assign to a slot  
 3 slot *n*, *pl* slot [MF *esclor track*] (1575) = the track of an accelerator  
 slot-back 'slɔt-,bæk\ n (1963): an offensive football halfback up just behind the slot between an offensive end and tackle  
 slot-car n (1966): an electric toy racing automobile that is underneath to fit into a groove for guidance and metal strips in the groove to supply electricity and that is remotely controlled by operator's hand-held rheostat  
 sloth 'sləʊθ-, 'sləʊθ\ n, *pl* sloths [with this or /bʒ/ [ME *slouthe*, fr. *slow*] (12c) 1 a: disinclination to action or labor b: INDOLENCE c: spiritual apathy and inactivity (the deadly sin of ~) 2: any of several slow-moving arboreal edentate mammals that inhabit tropical forests of So. and Central America, hang from the branches back downward, and feed on leaves, shoots, and fruits  
 sloth-ful 'sləʊθ-fəl-, 'sləʊθ- \ adj (15c) 1: inclined to sloth: INDOLENT *syn* see LAZY — sloth-ful-ly /-fə-le\ adv — sloth-ful-ness n  
 slot machine n (1892) 1: a machine whose operation is begun by dropping a coin into a slot 2: a coin-operated gambling machine that pays off according to the matching of symbols on wheels spun by a also one-armed bandit  
 slot racing n (1965): the racing of slot cars — slot racer  
 sloth 'sləʊθ\ n [origin unknown] (1515) 1 a: apathy b: a lazy or incompetent person (was no ~ in his gait or posture characterized by ungainly stooping of shoulders or excessive relaxation of body muscles)  
 2 sloth *vi* (1754) 1: to walk, stand, or sit with a sloth 2: DROOP ~ *vi*: to cause to droop (~ed slouch-er n  
 slouch hat n (1837): a soft usu. felt hat with a wide flat brim  
 slouchy 'sləʊ-ʃe\ adj slouchi-er-, -est (1693): lacking stiffness esp. in gait or posture — slouch-i-ly /-ʃe-le\ adv — slouch-i-ness /-ʃe-nəs\ n  
 slough 'sluː-, 'sləʊ-, in the US (exc *New Eng*) 'sluː is used those to whom the sense is familiar: Brit usu 'sləʊ for sloth, fr. OE *slōh*; akin to MHG *slouche* ditch, a place of deep mud or mire b (1): SWAMP (2): also: BACKWATER (3): a creek in a marsh or tidal moral degradation or spiritual dejection  
 2 slough *vi* (1846): to engulf in a slough ~ *vi*: to be through mud: SLOG  
 3 slough 'sləʊ\ or sluff n [ME *slughe*: akin to MHG *sluozzi* to crawl] (14c) 1: the cast-off skin of a dead tissue separating from an ulcer 3: something or cast off  
 4 slough 'sləʊ\ or sluff *vi* (1720) 1 a: to become: to cast off one's skin c: to separate in the for living tissue 2: to crumble slowly and fall away 2 a: to get rid of or discard as irksome, objectionous — usu. used with off b: to dispose of (by discarding) *syn* see DISCARD  
 slough of despond 'sləʊ-ʒən-, 'sləʊ-ʒən-, 'sləʊ-ʒən\ [fr. deep bog into which Christian falls on the way to destruction and from which Help saves him in the ~ress (1678) by John Bunyan] (1776): a state of slough over 'sləʊ-ʒən\ *vi* (1955): to treat as slight  
 sloughy 'sluː-ʃe-, 'sləʊ- \ see [SLOUGH] *adj* (1704)  
 Slo-vak 'sləʊ-,væk-, 'væk\ n [Slovak *Slovák*] (18c) 1: a Slavonic people of eastern Czechoslovakia 2: a Slovak people — Slovak *adj* — Slo-vak-i-das or n  
 3 sloven 'sləʊ-ən\ n [ME *slovene* rascal, perh. low character] (1530): one habitually negligently esp. in personal appearance  
 4 sloven *adj* (1815): SLOVENLY  
 Slo-vene 'sləʊ-,vən\ n [G, fr. Slovene *Slaven*] (18c) 1: a southern Slavic group of people usu. Croats and living in Yugoslavia b: a Slavic language 2: the language of the Slovenes — Slovene, -ne-ən-, -nyən\ *adj* or n  
 sloven-ly 'sləʊ-ən-le\ *adj* (1583) 1 a: slovenly b: lazily slipshod (~ in thought) sloven (~ workmanship) — slo-ven-li-ness  
 2 sloven 'sləʊ\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *slaw*; akin to OE *slā* he causes to fail] (bef. 12c) 1 a: morose b: naturally inert or sluggish c: promptness, or willingness b: not hasty (anger) 3 a: moving, flowing, or proceeding at usual speed (traffic was ~) b: exhibiting speed (he moved with ~ deliberation) c: LOW, GENTLE (~ fire) 4: requiring a convalescence 5: having qualities that, or action 6 a: registering behind or below ~ *syn* see ~ b: less than the time indicated by a clock c: that is behind the time at a specified time

animation, or gaiety : BORN;  
stage (business was ~) — slug-  
side (1500) : SLOWLY  
Some commentators claim  
in spite of the fact that it has  
the a continent forbearance  
In actual practice, slow  
or action, and it regularly  
that cooked long and slow —  
verb (a sense of outrage, w  
and with participial a  
of the problem — Ame  
slow might also be used  
slow would be unidiomatic  
ing as a means of striking b  
(1557) : to make slow  
often used with down or up  
of new cars ~ed sharply)  
\ 'slɔː-dəʊn\ n (1897) : a  
a "fut-adv adj (1642) ;  
novel) (as ship) — slug-  
\ 'slɔːd\ adj (14c) : in a slo  
readily  
n (ca. 1802) : a match c  
used for firing (as of bl  
\ 'slɔː-mə-shən\ adj (1  
re or video photograph  
ished is also to appear  
~ replay; also : slowly;  
n (1923) : spew-motion  
\ 'slɔː-pich-, -plɪ-\ n (19  
each side and in which  
and base stealing is not al  
\ 'slɔː-pɒk\ n \ 'slɔw +  
every slow person  
n (ca. 1964) : a virus wi  
and development of the  
rheumatoid arthritis, or k  
\ 'wit-əd\ adj (1571) ;  
worm\ n [ME slough worm]  
+ wyrm worm] (l  
arm) : small lizards with min  
popularly believed to  
y slubbed; slubbing l  
and twist (as slivers c  
vi SLUBBING  
verb; vi slub-bered; slu  
130) 1 dial chiefly En  
tion  
\ 'slɔːn\ n [origin unknow  
prob. alter. of slu  
as (on a riverbed) :  
adiment; as : pre  
treatment process  
precipitate or settling  
soil 3 : new sea ice  
sludg  
adj; sludg-i-er; -est (l'  
SLUGLOUGH  
verb  
the position or inclini  
ME slugge, of Scand  
shakin to ME sloo  
jump, disk, or  
% a musket ball  
for subsequent pro  
an a slot machine;  
of numerous chiefly  
?); that are found  
able supply of moi  
are long and worm  
in the mantle or  
moth that creep  
same swallow : SH  
that causes impa  
thicker than a prin  
temporary typ  
unit of mass ir  
can impart an  
verb  
slugging (1912) : to  
(to load with)  
slugging (1861) 1 :  
FIGHT 4b — usu.  
n (1592) : on  
slugging up broadly  
(ca. 1916) : a  
fought dispute  
[ME sluggeri]  
SLUGGARDLY  
~ adj (1865) :  
1 : one that  
who punches  
better in base  
?); the ratio (  
and on base hits  
slugging per  
(15c) 1 : av  
slow to res  
slow in mov  
slaw — slug-gi-

); a use of spells or verbal  
of magic; also: a written  
duce a particular effect  
-can-ta-to-ry \in-'kant-ə-,tō-

MF, fr. *in-* + *capable* capable  
ualification for the purpose  
ake in, hold, or keep b  
of a kind to admit: IN  
3 or performance: INCOM  
wer (as by reason of mental)  
bilit-y \(\in-kā-pə-'bil-ət-ē  
n — *in-ca-pa-bly* \-bly-ē-  
t-tat-ed; -tat-ing (1657) 1:  
to deprive of capacity of  
ion \-pas-ə-'tā-shən/ n —

-tē/ n, pl -ties [F *incapacité*]  
): the quality or state of be  
electual power or of nature

-at-ed; -at-ing [L *incarcerare*]  
(1560) 1: to put in prison  
-a-tion \(\in-kā-rə-'rā-shən/  
n [LL *incarceratio*]  
ardine to ordain as chief  
more at CARDINAL (1897):  
erlyman from another dioc  
in -don/ adj [MF *incarnad*]  
slored, fr. LL *incarnatus* (1  
D; esp: BLOODRED  
5): to make incarnadine; n  
[ME *incarnat*, fr. LL *incarn*  
+ *carne*, *caro* flesh — more  
bodily and esp. human nat  
rechenible: EMBODIED (a fi

-nat-ed; -nat-ing (1533) 1: to  
m and substance to b (1):  
ALIZE (2): to constitute an  
~s every important human

13c) 1 a (1): the embodi  
orm (2) *cap*: the union of  
a concrete or actual form of  
wing a trait or typical charac  
oodness 2: the act of incar  
time passed in a particular  
ght be a first vice-president

lack of caution: HEEDLESS  
king in caution: CARELESS

n (1674): incendiary  
-d(y)-ə-rē/ n, pl -ar-ies [L  
n, fr. *incendere* (15c) 1:  
building or other property  
a person who excites faction

ng to, or involving a delibera  
te or inflame: INFLAMMATO  
ustible materials spontaneou  
he use of a missile containing  
contact

s, fr. OF, fr. LL *incensum*, fr. L  
t on fire, fr. *in-* + *cendere* to  
at CANDID (13c) 1: material  
burned 2: the perfume ex  
oured; broadly: a pleasing so  
yn see FRAGRANCE

3c) 1: to apply or offer ince

in-cens-ing [ME *encensen*, fr.  
archaic: to cause a passion or  
rouse the extreme anger or inc

LL *incensivum*, fr. neut. of *incen*  
fr. *incensus*, pp. of *incendere* to  
ore at CHANT (15c): something  
to determination or action

s, fr. *captus*, pp. of *capere* to ta  
esp: INGEST — *in-cep-tor* \-sē-

ception-, *inceptio*, fr. *inceptus*,  
o take — more at HEAVE (15c)  
ing: COMMENCEMENT *syn* see

inchoative verb  
IVE 2 2: of or relating to a b

[ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *incertitudo*]  
(15c): UNCERTAINTY; a: abse  
b: the quality or state of being

15): the quality or state of  
incessant, fr. LL *incessant*,  
pp. of *cessare* to delay — mo  
ving without interruption: UN  
ant-ly adv

n [ME, fr. L *incestum*, fr. neut. of *incestus* impure, fr.  
pure — more at CASTE (13c): sexual intercourse between  
ady related that they are forbidden by law to marry; also  
y crime of such a relationship *syn* see ADULTERY  
in-(h)-chə-wəz/ adj (1532) 1: constituting or involv  
guilty of incest — *in-ces-tu-ously* adv — *in-ces-tu-ous-*

[ME, fr. OE *ynce*, fr. L *uncia* — more at OUNCE (bef.  
ait of length equal to  $\frac{1}{16}$  yard — see WEIGHT table 2: a  
distance, or degree (is like cutting a dog's tail off by ~es  
edman) 3 pl: STATURE HEIGHT 4 a: a fall (as of rain or  
to cover a surface or to fill a gauge to the depth of one  
degree of atmospheric or other pressure sufficient to bal  
ght of a column of liquid (as mercury) one inch high in a  
manometer c: WATER-INCH — every inch: to the ut  
looks every inch a winner) — within an inch of: almost

to move by small degrees (the long line of people ~ing  
~ vi: to cause to move slowly (sooner or later they  
prices back up — *Forbes*)

fr. Gaelic *innis* chiefly Scot (15c): ISLAND  
adj (1605): measuring a specified number of inches  
char comb form: one that has a dimension of a specified  
inches

-ch-mēl, -mē(ə)/ adv [inch + -meal (as in *piecemeal*)]

LITTLE BY LITTLE GRADUALLY  
-kə-ət, -in-kə-wāt/ adj [L *inchoatus*, pp. of *inchoare*, lit. to  
in + *cohū* strap fastening a plow beam to the yoke; akin  
sieve — more at HEDGE (1534): being only partly in ex  
-eration; esp: imperfectly formed or formulated (misty, ~  
that all is not well with the nation — J. M. Perry) — *in-cho*  
-ate-ness n

-in-kə-ət-iv/ adj (1631) 1: INITIAL FORMATIVE (the ~  
denoting the beginning of an action, state, or occurrence  
verbs — *inchoative* n — *inchoatively* adv

-in-cho-iv/ adj (1861): LOOPER  
-in-cho-warm/ n (1861): LOOPER  
-in-cho-warm/ n (1861): LOOPER  
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-in-cho-warm/ n (1861): LOOPER  
-in-cho-warm/ n (1861): LOOPER

*syn* INCITE, INSTIGATE, ABET, FOMENT mean to spur to action. INCITE  
stresses a stirring up and urging on, and may or may not imply initiat  
ing; INSTIGATE definitely implies responsibility for initiating another's  
action and often connotes underhandedness or evil intention; ABET  
implies both assisting and encouraging; FOMENT implies persistence in  
goading.

in-civil-ity \in-(t)-sə-'vil-ət-ē/ n [MF *incivillité*, fr. LL *incivilitas*, *in-*  
*civilitas*, fr. *incivilis*, fr. L *in-* + *civilis* civil] (1584) 1: the quality or  
state of being uncivil 2: a rude or discourteous act

in-clem-en-ey \(\in-'klem-ən-sē/ n (1559): the quality or state of being  
inclement

in-clem-ent \(\in-'klem-ənt/ adj [L *inclement*, *inclemens*, fr. *in-* +  
*clement*, *clemens* clement] (1621): lacking clemency: as a: physi  
cally severe: STORMY (~ weather) b archaic: severe in temper or  
action: UNMERCIFUL — *in-clem-ent-ly* adv

in-clin-able \in-'kli-nə-bəl/ adj (15c): having a tendency or inclination;  
also: disposed to favor or think well of

in-clin-a-tion \in-'kli-nə-shən, -jən/ n (14c) 1 a *obs*: natural disposi  
tion: CHARACTER b: a particular disposition of mind or character  
PROFENSITY: esp: LIKING (had little ~ for housekeeping) 2: an act  
or the action of bending or inclining: as a: BOW, NOD b: a tilting of  
something 3 a: a deviation from the true vertical or horizontal  
SLANT; also: the degree of such deviation b: an inclined surface  
SLOPE c (1): the angle determined by two lines or planes (2): the  
angle made by a line with the x-axis measured counterclockwise from  
the positive direction of that axis 4: a tendency to a particular aspect,  
state, character, or action (the clutch has an ~ to slip) — *in-clin-a-tion-  
al* \-shənəl, -shən-əl/ adj

in-cline \in-'klin/ vb *in-clined*; *in-clin-ing* [ME *inclinen*, fr. MF *incliner*,  
fr. L *inclinare*, fr. *in-* + *clinare* to lean — more at LEAN] vi (14c) 1: to  
bend the head or body forward: BOW 2: to lean, tend, or become  
drawn toward an opinion or course of conduct 3: to deviate from a  
line, direction, or course; *specif*: to deviate from the vertical or hori  
zontal ~ vi 1: to cause to stoop or bow: BEND 2: to have influence  
on: PERSUADE (his love of books *inclined* him toward a literary career)  
3: to give a bend or slant to — *in-clin-er* n

*syn* INCLINE, BIAS, DISPOSE, PREDISPOSE mean to influence one to have or  
take an attitude toward something. INCLINE implies a tendency to  
favor one of two or more actions or conclusions; BIAS suggests a set  
tled and predictable leaning in one direction and connotes unfair pre  
judice; DISPOSE suggests an affecting of one's mood or temper so as  
to incline one toward something; PREDISPOSE implies the operation of  
a disposing influence well in advance of the opportunity to manifest  
itself.

in-cline \in-'klin/ n (1846): an inclined plane: GRADE, SLOPE  
in-clined \in-'kline-d, 2 also 'in-'klī-d/ adj (14c) 1: having inclination, dis  
position, or tendency 2 a: having a leaning or slope b: making an  
angle with a line or plane

inclined plane n (1710): a plane surface that makes an oblique angle  
with the plane of the horizon

in-clin-ing \in-'kli-niŋ/ n (14c) 1: INCLINATION 2 archaic: PARTY,  
FOLLOWING

in-clin-om-e-ter \in-'kli-nəm-ət-ər, -jən; -in-'kli-/ n (1842) 1: an appa  
ratus for determining the direction of the earth's magnetic field with  
reference to the plane of the horizon 2: a machinist's clinometer 3  
: an instrument for indicating the inclination to the horizontal of an  
axis of a ship or an airplane

in-clip \in-'kli-p/ vi, archaic [ME *includen*, fr. L *inclu-*  
*cludere*, fr. *in-* + *claudere* to close — more at CLOSE] (15c) 1: to shut  
up: ENCLOSE 2: to take in or comprise as a part of a whole 3: to  
contain between or within (two sides and the included angle) — *in-*  
*clud-able* or *in-clud-ible* \-'klud-ə-bəl/ adj

*syn* INCLUDE, COMPREHEND, ENCLOSE, INVOLVE mean to contain within  
as part of the whole. INCLUDE suggests the containment of something  
as a constituent, component, or subordinate part of a larger whole;  
COMPREHEND implies that something comes within the scope of a state  
ment or definition; EMBRACE implies a gathering of separate items  
within a whole; INVOLVE suggests inclusion by virtue of the nature of  
the whole, whether by being its natural or inevitable consequence.

in-clu-sion \in-'klü-zhən/ n [L *inclusion*, *inclusio*, fr. *inclusus*, pp. of  
*incluere*] (1600) 1: the act of including: the state of being included  
2: something that is included: as a: a gaseous, liquid, or solid for  
eign body enclosed in a mass (as of a mineral) b: a passive product of  
cell activity (as a starch grain) within the protoplasm 3: a relation  
between two classes that exists when all members of the first are also  
members of the second — compare MEMBERSHIP

inclusion body n (ca. 1923): a rounded or oval intracellular body that  
consists of elementary bodies in a matrix, is characteristic of some virus  
diseases, and is believed to represent a stage in the multiplication of the  
virus

in-clu-sive \in-'klü-siv, -ziv/ adj (1515) 1: comprehending stated limits  
or extremes (from Monday to Friday ~) 2 a: broad in orientation  
or scope b: covering or intended to cover all items, costs, or services  
— *in-clu-sive-ly* adv — *in-clu-sive-ness* n

inclusive disjunction n (1942): a complex sentence in logic that is true  
when either or both of its constituent propositions are true — see  
TRUTH TABLE

inclusive of prep (1709): including or taking into account (the cost of  
building *inclusive* of materials)

in-co-er-ible \in-'kō-ər-sə-bəl/ adj (1710): incapable of being con  
trolled, checked, or confined

in-cog-i-tant \in-'kāj-ət-ənt/ adj [L *incogitant*, *incogitans*, fr. *in-* + *cogi-*  
*tant*, *cogitans*, prp. of *cogitare* to cogitate] (1628): THOUGHTLESS, IN  
CONSIDERATE

\ə/ about \ʌ/ kitten, F table \ɔr/ further \ə/ ash \ā/ ace \ā/ cart, car  
\ə/ out \ə/ chin \e/ bet \e/ easy \ə/ go \i/ hit \i/ ice \i/ job  
\i/ sing \ə/ go \ə/ law \ə/ boy \i/ thin \i/ the \i/ foot \ə/ foot  
\i/ yet \z/ vision \ə/ k, n, æ, ð, u, ē, ʌ see Guide to Pronunciation